

Increasing cloudiness, probably showers in the afternoon or night; colder by Wednesday morning.

NO. 1,399.

## WM. R. FOSTER IN NEW YORK

### Robber of the Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund Returns.

### LONG A FUGITIVE ABROAD

Brought Back to the Scene of His Crime by a Detective—Over a Hundred Days in a French Prison—Pleads to the Indictment Against Him Today.

New York, Feb. 14.—It was a very different William R. Foster from the one that nearly ten years ago left this country after robbing the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange of \$123,000, who arrived on the French liner La Normandie today, in charge of a detective. Foster is now forty-five years old, and looks ten years older than that. Living the life of a fugitive from justice for ten years, it is true, but always with the haunting certainty of final capture, and 105 days of imprisonment in a French prison has made the change. Today Foster's face is wan, and has fallen out in great patches. His eyes are deep-set and his forehead shows many furrows.

Foster would say nothing about his case to any one. He was arrested in Noyah, a suburb of Paris, on October 23. As counsel to the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange he had falsified the loan reports, and kept the money for his own use. This proved he might have continued indefinitely had not the famous Bell forgeries in 1888 set every company in the city going over its books. With discovery and disgrace certain, he left the country. Shortly after a young woman who shared his house at Bayport, L. I., and was introduced as "my niece, Miss Lulu Bell," also left the country. She joined him in Europe, and as Mr. and Mrs. Ward they lived well in Paris, London, Geneva, and other places, and became quite prominent socially. It is said that Foster married the girl in Europe. They have one child. The woman is still abroad. Foster will plead to the indictment tomorrow.

### NO CHAMPION FOR HUMAN LIFE.

New Grant, of the African Methodist Church, Assails Congress. New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 14.—Bishop Abraham Grant, of the African Methodist Church, preached in the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church of this city yesterday. He attacked Congress, saying:

"The Congress of this present day is far inferior to the Congress of thirty years ago. I ask you to name a man who stands in Congress today as the champion of human life. You find champions of silver and gold, but none of human life."

The bishop spoke of the prevalence of lynching and said:

"England, with Ireland and Wales, has thirty colonial governments, and you have nothing to show that the life of a single man has been taken without due process of law within the last twelve months, while in this country 100 human beings have been burned or lynched in the last year."

Bishop Grant made a plea for good legislation, and urged the strong to stop and raise the weak. He said that the disfranchisement of 120,000 voters in South Carolina was legalizing crime.

### A QUICK CALL ON THE NAVY.

An Armed Boat Dispatched to Intercept a Cuban Steamer.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 14.—Orders were received by Commander McLean, U. S. N., of the torpedo station today, to dispatch a boat with all haste to the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound to intercept the Cuban expedition steamer which is alleged to have left Bridgeport, Conn., last night.

The only boat available was the tug Leyden, upon which was placed two rapid-fire guns with ammunition and a crew of seamen gunners. It sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in command of Lieut. K. Niles. Every effort will be made to find the alleged vessel. After cruising around Block Island and Montauk Point the Leyden will guard the entrance to the sound.

### DEATH OF WILLIAM BAYNE.

Former Prominent Washington Banker Dies in New York.

New York, Feb. 14.—William Bayne died today at his home, No. 119 East Forty-third street, in his eighty-second year.

He was born in Westmoreland county, Va., and came to New York in 1848, and became, perhaps, the largest importer of coffee from Brazil in the country. He first became prominently known in connection with the assignment of Seiden, Walters & Co., the great banking house of Washington, during the days of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, all of whom banked with it.

### Dying from Wood Poisoning.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 14.—Four members of the family of Mr. L. T. McMahon, his wife, eldest daughter and two boys, are at the point of death from inhaling the fumes of hand-sawed wood, one of the most poisonous trees in the Southern forests, a log of which by accident became mixed with the fuel they were burning.

## Turnover

This paper and you will see an advertisement of Mayer & Pettit, the great providers. It is worth your while to read it, and study it closely. It tells you that you can buy furniture, carpets, matting, etc., at the big double store and annex at a most remarkably low price. It also tells you that you need not wait till you have the money, as you can make your own terms of payment.

Frank Libbey & Company, Sixth street and New York avenue.

## ELUCID SPANISH SPIES.

The Largest Cuban Expedition Yet Organized Sails.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 14.—All of the Spanish legation's private detective have been centered here for the last month on the lookout for a suspected Cuban expedition. While two men watched a lot of new boats in South Jacksonville others patrolled the streets offering all kinds of bribes for information. Sunday night at 7 o'clock twenty "Cubans" left a large room in a block on Bridge street, and with a great show of secrecy, slipped off to Tampa, followed by six Spanish spies, who thought they were on the right track at last.

The newspaper men were fooled also, and reported an expedition leaving Tampa this morning. Another party went over to Fernandina and, as the Danes less left that port secretly, other Spanish henchmen are on their track.

When the entire Spanish squad of detectives that ever left America departed, going in two directions, one party to Pascagoula and another to Cedar Keys. The two bodies met at Pascagoula, and under command of Col. Garcia, a son of Gen. Garcia, Major Rorerick Baz, Major Del Gado and two or three other prominent Cubans, left for Cuba on two schooners, loaded with 15,000 rifles, three new dynamite guns and over half a million rounds of cartridges.

To expedition left so quietly that the residents did not even know that strangers were in town.

## REPLIES TO PETTIGREW

Mr. Proctor Argues for the Annexation Treaty.

The Former Secretary of War Insists That If We Do Not Take Hawaii Great Britain Will.

When the Senate went into executive session yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pettigrew resumed his speech against the treaty which he did not conclude last week. In discussing the military advantages of the island Mr. Pettigrew said the Aleutian Islands, which already belonged to this Government, were of much more value from a military standpoint than the Hawaiian Islands for the reason that they are one thousand miles nearer the United States and answer the purposes of defense better.

Mr. Teller denied the accuracy of a statement made by Mr. Pettigrew with respect to the alleged undesirable laborers of the islands. He protested that on the contrary a few years ago the islands would be peopled with American laborers and that American capital would develop the islands and make them the center of a great commercial empire.

Senator Proctor, who was a former secretary of War, would naturally give the subject most attention from a military standpoint, spoke for half an hour in reply to the statements of Mr. Pettigrew. He made a very strong first speech relative to the naval status of the islands. He declared that it was a well-known fact that any modern ships of war could be sent from San Francisco to the coast around San Francisco, do some hard fighting and then steam back to the islands, their base of supplies.

Senator Proctor pointed out the large number of fortified places Great Britain now has on the Atlantic coast, and said that for one he was in favor of never permitting a duplicate of such conditions on the Pacific side of this country. Towards the close of the discussion there was some bantering back and forth as to the matter for taking the vote, but no conclusion was reached.

## NEW TERMS FOR CUBANS.

The Autonomists Wish to Make Sweeping Concessions.

Havana (via Key West), Feb. 14.—The radical wing of the autonomist party, formed of Eliseo Giberaga, Arturo Amador, Leopoldo Sola, Carlos Font, Miguel Genor, Eduardo Dolz and others, have held secret meetings to discuss the situation, which is considered very serious, owing to the continuance of the insurrection, despite the fact that autonomy has been granted to Cuba. Senor Antonio Govin, colonial secretary of the interior, did not take part in the deliberations.

It was resolved to open negotiations with the insurgents, in the belief that the revolution could not be suppressed by force of arms. Anticipating that the insurgents would not accept the new terms, it was resolved that the colonial government would open negotiations, thus saving the Madrid Government from the responsibility. The following propositions will be tendered formally to the insurgents:

First—The volunteers will be dissolved and a Cuban militia formed.

Second—The insurgent colonels and generals will be recognized.

Third—Cuba will be called upon to pay only \$100,000,000 out of the \$600,000,000 indebtedness due for both wars.

Fourth—Cuba will pay \$2,000,000 a year for the crown list.

Fifth—Cuba will make her own treaties without interference by the Madrid Government.

Sixth—Spanish products will have only a 10 per cent. margin of protection over similar products from other countries.

Seventh—No exiles nor deportations will be made, even in war time, to Spain, Africa or to penal settlements elsewhere.

Eighth—Death sentences for rebellion shall be abolished.

Ninth—Martial laws cannot be ordered by the captain general without the assent of both the house and senate, if those bodies are in session, or by the assent of a majority of the cabinet if they are not in session.

Tenth—The Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba shall always be a native Cuban.

Eleventh—The actual insurgent party shall have three seats in the first cabinet.

Twelfth—An armistice of fifteen days shall be granted for the discussion of the terms of peace.

These terms are accepted by the autonomist party in full, with the exceptions of Senores Galvez, Montero Zayas and Dela.

It is hardly hoped that the insurgents will do otherwise than reject these terms with scorn.

All on lumber is bright and heart, we never knew black, sap-stained lumber.

## EXPERTS ON PENMANSHIP

They Give Testimony in the Zola Trial.

### EXAMINED THE BORDEREAU

Teyssolonières Thinks It Was Written by Dreyfus, but Admits the Writing Is Similar to That of Esterhazy—M. Labori Demands the Original Document.

Paris, Feb. 14.—Yesterday's calm still reigns in Paris, but the strange quiet serves to emphasize the gravity of the situation, which now impresses itself on everybody. The Paris correspondent of the London Times goes so far as to say that many people are looking for the everlasting sword, and declares that if Bonaparte would now appear he would destroy the French Republic at one stroke.

The anti-Jew prejudice, which was the chief feature of the popular agitation before the trial, is certainly subsiding, and its place has been taken by cries of "Vive l'armée" on one side and "Vive la République" on the other. The latter cry is now small and weak, but it will not long continue so if the French once gain a true understanding of the situation.

Today's proceedings at the palace of justice were again of a sensational character.

A letter was read from M. Papillaud, editor of La Libre Parole, protesting that the statement made on the witness stand by M. Jaures, the socialist leader, in the chamber of deputies on Saturday that he (Papillaud) had affirmed that Count Esterhazy had practically admitted his guilt to him, was untrue.

M. Jaures was recalled to the witness box and reaffirmed his statement, adding that M. Papillaud had said that there was no doubt that Esterhazy was the writer of the borderEAU.

M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, resumed his testimony. He refused to produce the pieces torn from the telegram which had first directed suspicion against Esterhazy, and also refused to answer questions regarding the telegram.

The defense made a telling point of this, emphasizing the fact that the chiefs of the army were determined to conceal the truth regarding the Esterhazy affair as well as the Dreyfus matter.

M. Labori made a demand for the original borderEAU, saying that the prosecution could ruin the defense's case by the production of the truth.

The testimony of the next witness produced a great sensation. This witness was M. Teyssolonières, one of the Government's official handwriting experts in 1894. The famous borderEAU was submitted to him before the Dreyfus trial. He examined it by geometrical and graphological systems of analysis, and his report was to the effect that it had probably been written by Dreyfus.

Ten minutes after I handed in my report," he continued, "my name was stricken from the list of official experts. Last July, at the request of M. Schuerer-Kestner, I examined a specimen of Esterhazy's handwriting and compared it with a fac-simile of the borderEAU. I agreed that the handwriting of the borderEAU strongly resembled the natural hand of Count Esterhazy. This, however, did not alter my original opinion that the borderEAU was really the work of Dreyfus."

The witness then went into a long technical demonstration of his reasons and conclusions, and finally, in reply to questions, said:

"M. Crepiz Janine came to me one day and said: 'Your report brought you 200 francs. It might have brought you 200,000 francs.'"

This suggestion, the witness believed, was made to him in behalf of Dreyfus.

Continuing, M. Teyssolonières said: "M. Crepiz Janine then asked me if I had the least doubt as to my conclusions. I replied to him that my opinion would never change, and I repeated the same to you, gentlemen of the jury."

M. Teyssolonières was cross-examined, especially on the attempts to bribe him to change his conclusions, but his testimony was unshaken.

M. Tarrion declared that the reason why the name of M. Teyssolonières was stricken from the list was because he demanded a preliminary fee of 200,000 francs before he examined the borderEAU, and not because of the nature of his report.

## FANTASTIC FIRE FIGHTERS.

Attired in Gay Costumes, They Battle With a Big Blaze.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Sixty stockmen were won in fighting a \$100,000 fire at Haworth early yesterday morning. They belonged to several members of the local fire department, who had been relaxing themselves at a masquerade given in the town when the fact that the Chicago Portland Cement Works were on fire was announced.

The firemen made a rush for the engine house, Captain Moore, who was costumed as King Arthur, threw his crown into a corner and was one of the first to reach the door, leaving Guinevere disconsolate in the middle of the floor. A Spanish cavalier smashed his lute against the banisters in his hurried exit, and a devil with a mechanical tail protruding from under his cloak made such haste to reach his element that the addition of a pair of wings to his costume would have been superfluous. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Elegance and Style in Our 50c Ascots. See Auerbach's, 423 Pa. ave.

When you see nice bright lumber at any building it came from us.

## A SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe, Spain's New Minister, to Succeed De Lome.

Madrid, Feb. 14.—Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe has been appointed minister to the United States in succession to Senor de Lome, resigned.

The new minister is the son of Vice Admiral Polo, a former Spanish representative to the United States.

At a meeting of the cabinet this afternoon there was a lengthy discussion of the Cuban situation and the de Lome letter. Senor Guillon, minister of foreign affairs, announced that he had just received a note from Minister Woodford, referring to the letter written by Senor de Lome.

The cabinet finally resolved to issue a decree accepting the resignation of Senor de Lome and announcing the appointment of Senor Polo in his stead.

## A KLONDIKE STEAMER LOST

The Clara Nevada Is Said to Have Burned at Sea.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 14.—A special from Union, B. C., says: "It is reported here that the steamer Clara Nevada is lost. It is said she went down near her return trip from Skaguay, near Seward City, and that all hands and passengers sank with her. It is claimed that parties on shore heard an explosion on board and saw the vessel on fire."

Passengers who made the trip on the Nevada say the story is easy to believe, as the vessel was on fire once while going up, and her boiler had to be repaired before making the return trip. The Clara Nevada was a steamship of about 1,000 tons, and formerly known as the Hessler. The Nevada's passengers numbered forty.

## ALL ON BOARD ARE LOST

On Her Return Trip from Skaguay with Forty Passengers at the Time—Was Not Seaworthy on the Trip North—Explosion Caused the Disaster.

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## DOMINION CABINET ROWS.

Discussions Growing Out of the Yukon Railway Deal.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—There's a trouble ahead for the Dominion government and it is the outcome of the Yukon railway deal with Messrs. Mann and Mackenzie. The resignation of Hon. J. C. Stewart, minister of railways and canals, is expected at any time.

It appears that he opposed the construction of the Yukon railway, and in the American Congress and nation. In other words, the minister is urged to try to convince Sagasta that the friends of the struggling Cubans will be satisfied with nothing less than a disavowal, and that the Administration is threatened with a revolt in the House of Representatives, which will result in the belligerency of Cuba being recognized.

## AMERICAN MARINES DROWNED.

They Tried to Swim Ashore for Fun.

London, Feb. 14.—Two marines of the American cruiser Raleigh, bound for the Chinese station, were drowned in the harbor of Colombo, Ceylon, on the night of January 24. The names of the men were King and Barnes. They were trying to swim ashore on a log when they met death. The bodies were recovered.

## AN AUTHOR DROPS DEAD.

Aged Professor Folkman Falls in the Street in Berlin.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—A man eighty-eight years old, described as Professor John Folkman, an author of Chicago, fell dead in the street in this city on Saturday. The body of the dead man was identified by relatives living here.

## A Dispensary Resolution.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 14.—The members of the house of representatives were surprised today when E. E. Verner, of Oconee, offered a concurrent resolution to investigate the dispensary. The house was silent and the resolution passed. Talk about the legislators using liquor freely started two weeks ago, when a variety show visited Columbia. The members of the company were revelations to some of the rural law-makers. Tonight the Senators killed the resolution out of hand.

## PRESIDENT DOLE CONFIDENT.

He Thinks the Annexation Treaty Will Pass.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—President Dole, of Hawaii, who is at the River-side, said last night he was confident the island will be annexed at this session of Congress.

## Senator Mills Is Much Better.

The condition of Senator Mills, who has been very ill for the past few days, is greatly improved. He was able to take advantage of the fine weather of yesterday, and took a long walk. It is now thought that he will be able to go to the Capitol in a few days.

## B. & O. Railroad Finances.

Baltimore, Feb. 14.—The gross earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for January, 1895, increased \$57,007. The total gross increase for the seven months ending January 31, 1895, is \$448,063. Total net increase for the same period is \$134,424.

## Report in Tongue's Favor.

In the House yesterday Election Committee No. 2 presented a unanimous report in the case of Vandenberg against Tongue in favor of the sitting member, Thomas H. Tongue, of Oregon.

## Tip Top New Spring Hats, \$3.

Finer quality. Auerbach's, 423 Pa. ave.

## IVY BUSH COLLEGE—8th and K.

None better. \$25 a year; day or night.

## The Weather.

Probably showers; colder Wednesday.

## KEEPING THINGS QUIET

The State Department Is Still Non-Committal.

### HOPES FOR A DISAVOWAL

The Cabinet Meeting Today May Act Decisively—Polo y Bernabe's Appointment as Dupuy de Lome's Successor Regarded as Significant.

The developments yesterday in the diplomatic controversy between this country and Spain growing out of the publication of the outrageous letter that Dupuy de Lome wrote while he was the Spanish minister to America were of a less important character than they have been on any other day since last Wednesday.

The appointment of a successor to Dupuy de Lome in the person of Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe, announced in Madrid last night, gives rise to the belief that Spain, so far as she is concerned, considers the incident closed.

This Government is now waiting for further advice from Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the American minister.

There was no attempt made by the State Department to conceal the fact that important news was expected at any moment from Gen. Woodford, and Judge Day repeatedly said that he would have no information to make public until the expected message did arrive. In fact, he positively declined to talk at all on the subject.

The message expected from Gen. Woodford is in reply to the instructions which he has received from the State Department to convey to the Spanish government the contents of which the State Department has persistently kept a secret. Enough was learned respecting this message, however, from an official source at the White House to warrant The Times in publishing yesterday morning the statement that the message from the American minister contained no report of a disavowal of the sentiments embodied in the Dupuy de Lome letter.

This, as has already been stated, was a great disappointment to the Administration, and it was answered by a peremptory demand through Gen. Woodford for a disavowal by the Spanish government. It is rumored that the message to Gen. Woodford closed by urging the minister to point out to the Spanish government the absolute necessity that some sort of a disavowal be made for the purpose of satisfying the friends of Cuba in the American Congress and nation. In other words, the minister is urged to try to convince Sagasta that the friends of the struggling Cubans will be satisfied with nothing less than a disavowal, and that the Administration is threatened with a revolt in the House of Representatives, which will result in the belligerency of Cuba being recognized.

Until the reply to this urgent cablegram is received, no intimation will be given respecting the probable course that will be pursued by this Government.

It was said yesterday by a high authority at the State Department that a satisfactory message is expected. A satisfactory message means a disavowal. The same authority declared that the answer from Gen. Woodford would doubtless be received by today. He added that the department had no doubt that Spain would disavow Dupuy de Lome's letter, and also apologize for his outrageous conduct. When asked what the Administration will do if the Spanish government fails to make the disavowal the official replied that he did not know, but he thought there was no reason for doubting that Spain would make all the amends required by the Administration.

## Cabinet Meeting Today.

From another source it is learned that unless the President receives information that may change his plans he will submit the correspondence to the cabinet today and ask that the affair be discussed with a view to ascertaining the best course to follow in the administration to pursue. While the friendly feeling of the President to ward Spain is a well established fact, it is believed that some of the members of the Cabinet are not in perfect accord with him on that subject. There has never been a serious Cabinet discussion of the Cuban situation, the President and State Department having relieved the Secretaries of this burden, and merely reported results, and the result of such a discussion as may take place today is creating considerable conjecture.

There is every reason for believing that something definite will be made known during the day as to the policy the Administration will adhere to in the affair. The correspondence relating to Cuba which the Williams resolution has called for will probably be sent to the House today or tomorrow. It is practically all arranged and prepared at the request of the President two weeks ago, when he contemplated sending to Congress a message respecting Cuba. All that is required of the State Department now is to extract such correspondence as is not embodied in the resolution and then the President will send the rest to the Capitol.

Yesterday morning Senor Du Bose, Spanish charge d'affaires, talked with Judge Day for about fifteen minutes. He told a Times reporter that his visit was not in relation to the Dupuy de Lome controversy and that he knew nothing about it.

Mr. Calderon Carlisle called, by appointment, on Judge Day and repeated his request to be placed

Bright heart lumber costs us more, but we sell same price as old black kind.

## WORE HIS MASK WELL.

De Lome's Conduct at the Diplomatic Reception Revisited.

At the diplomatic reception with which the social season of the White House opened this winter the most noted figures among the foreigners were Minister and Mme. Dupuy de Lome. They were conspicuous because, after many of the diplomats had withdrawn, the representative of Spain and his charming lady remained, making themselves agreeable to American acquaintances. And when late in the evening he came out from behind the receiving line, Dupuy de Lome, and for half an hour escorted her about the parlors and the corridors. Such things are not done by chance. The exchange of courtesies was meant to be noticed. It was designed to carry the impression of cordiality between the nations. The Dupuy de Lome were among the earliest of the guests to arrive. They were among the last to leave. They were greeted with special kindness by the Administration. Three weeks from tonight that reception the world knew that a few days before the White House reception Minister Dupuy de Lome had put upon paper his estimate of the President as "a low politician," "weak and catering to the rabble." Why did Dupuy do it?

## THE DAUNTLESS OFF AGAIN.

The Famous Tug Takes More Murders of War to the Patriots.

Telegrams received at the Treasury Department yesterday from Florida indicate that the tug Dauntless has sailed away with another Cuban expedition. The tug, which has been lying at Savannah for nearly two months, is thought to have left there on Thursday or Friday.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the tug entered Fernandina harbor and slipped away again before steps could be taken for her detention. She is supposed to have taken on board a large stock of arms and ammunition for the insurgents in Cuba.

Revenue service officers and collectors at all Florida ports were instructed to look for the Dauntless. After she was well on her way it was reported that a force of men who desired to reach Cuba on the Dauntless were at Jacksonville on Sunday, but that is doubted by the Treasury officials.

## THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

It Perfects Organization with Mr. Babcock as Chairman.

The Republican Congressional Campaign committee met last night to reorganize in the lobby of the House of Representatives. Of the fifty-four States which have elected their representatives on this committee twenty-eight committees were present.

The following was the organization perfected: Chairman, Hon. J. W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, re-elected; vice chairman, Hon. James S. Sherman, of New York; secretary, Hon. Jesse Overstreet, of Indiana; treasurer, Hon. T. Thompson, of Ohio. All of these officers were chosen by a majority vote.

Mr. Mercer, who was the secretary of the committee during the last congressional election, declined to stand for reelection again. His time will be occupied with the Omaha exposition and with matters in his own State of Nebraska.

It was decided that the chairman shall have authority to appoint an executive committee to consist of a number to be determined by the majority. The committee gave the executive committee power to fill all vacancies caused by death or resignation, with thirty days' notice to the next election from any State that such vacancy is to be filled.

The session of the committee lasted only about forty minutes. The statement was made that the meeting confined itself to the business of reorganization and that the policy of the party in the coming congressional elections was not discussed.

## THEIR ANNUAL BALL.

Washington Sausengerbund's Attend an Enjoyable Masquerade.

Twelve hundred persons attended the annual masquerade ball of the Washington Sausengerbund at the National Rifles' Armory last night. The most varied were the costumes worn, and some of them showed that considerable ingenuity had been employed in their conception. There were many on the floor disguised as devils, tramps, miners, Spaniards, clowns, nuns, soldiers, monks, sailors and street cleaners.

Among the costumes worn by members of the gentler sex were those of German peasants, negroes, angels, soubrettes, liberty, Cuban maidens, soldiers, Amazons, fairies and others.

Prizes were awarded for the most graceful and the most outlandish disguises, and refreshments were served on the ground floor of the building. The dancing was continued until the early hours of morning and merriest, good nature and hilarity marked the dance from its start to the close.

## THEY ROBBED THE MAIL.

The Spanish Authorities in Havana Frustrated by the Cushing.

It was learned at the Navy Department this morning that the real reason for sending the torpedo boat Cushing to Havana was that the Spanish authorities have been tampering with mail sent to the battleship Maine, in Havana harbor.

This resulted in Captain Sigbee, of the Maine, sending a protest to Washington, with a suggestion that a regular service be established between Key West and Havana by means of torpedo boats.

On the strength of this protest, the Cushing was dispatched to Havana.

Bright heart lumber will last 50 years. We keep